



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Yellow fever on steamship Vigilancia from Veracruz and Progreso.*

HABANA, CUBA, October 24, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

On October 16 American steamer *Vigilancia* arrived from Veracruz and Progreso with 1 of crew with fever; case was sent to Las Animas to-day; commission diagnosed yellow fever.

DELGADO.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of vessel—Malarial fever on steamship Leander—Mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, October 23, as follows:

During the week ended October 21, 1905, bills of health were granted to 5 vessels leaving for United States ports. One certificate of immunity to yellow fever and smallpox was issued at the request of a passenger going to New York through the Southern States.

Precautionary detention in quarantine while in port was observed during the week with the British steamship *Kingswell*, from Mobile, via Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, and Caibarien. No sickness occurred on board up to October 19, when she cleared for New York direct.

The Norwegian steamship *Leander*, which arrived in this port October 17, from Philadelphia, via Habana and Cardenas, cleared for New York in the afternoon of October 20, having her captain ill with a fever of 38.8° C. and symptoms indicating malarial infection. These facts were noted on the bill of health.

With the exception of 1 death from diphtheria, no communicable diseases have been officially reported to this office during the past week.

Mortality of Matanzas from October 10 to 20, 1905, 24.

Annual rate of mortality per thousand for the ten days, 18.25; estimated population, 48,000.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 24, as follows:

During the week ended October 21, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality for the week ended October 21, 1905, 19.

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 21.71 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

#### FRANCE.

*Report from Rouen—Mortality during the year 1904.*

Consul Malmros reports, October 8, as follows:

The Rouen Yearly Bulletin of Demographic and Medical Statistics for the year 1904, has just been issued by the director of the bureau of municipal hygiene.

It is stated that the mortality during 1904 was not great—3,160 deaths. Of these, 18 per cent are due to tuberculosis, 6 per cent to cancer, 12 per cent to infantile gastro-enteritis. More than one-third of the aggregate mortality of this town is therefore attributable to these three diseases.